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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

Must Hill Stand Alone ?

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send elemps for that purpose

Senator HILL has been honored with popular response to his course in regard to the income tax, such as can be credited to no other public man of our time for any act of statesmanship. Praise for this Demoeret, in his defence, which other Democrats have shamefully made desperate, of a fundamental Democratic principle, is universal. It comes with fervor from Democrats. Republicans, and political free thinkers. The change visible in Congress happily does not afflict the country. American sentiment now centred upon DAVID BERRETI HILL of New York, is still zealous for the integrity of American institutions and for preservation of the necessary safe guards of a community supposed to be governed by the popular vote.

The income tax is undemocratic, un-American, and defeated at the polls. It threatens the overthrow of principles rigerously held sacred in this country, and of which it has always been the honor of the ocratic party to be known as the chief defender. It is an abominable outrage upon the electorate, in which each single citizen carries the essential rights of all.

It is satisfactory to see that the political contiment of the United States is not so lost to all respect for its inheritance, and so degraded by personal selfishness, as it appears to be in Congress. The stanch and trustworthy force in the community, which is resolved to maintain the most precious principles of American politics, is forced to solidify itself at the back of Senator HILL Never did an American statesman have the opportunity to render in his own person so napicuous a service to his country.

Senator HILL sees, as every other sincere and genuine Democrat sees, that the extra-ordinary fortune which has placed him in such a commanding attitude is the bitter misfortune of the Democratic party. On such an issue no Democrat should stand alone. Are there not others to stand with

Getting an Education.

A standing committee of the faculty of Columbia College has been constituted for the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for students who need to earn money for their support while in the college proper or its professional schools. This mittee, accordingly, has addressed a circular to the Columbia alumni asking them to lend it assistance in securing for ch students "private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools."

The tuition fees of a college or a profes sional school are a very small part of the se of pursuing its course. They also yield only a small part of the income neceseary for the maintenance of a great college or university. The President of Cornell University contended, in his inaugural address, that the State ought to provide handsomely for the support of that institution because it is obliged by its charter to give free tuition to a large number of students sent from public schools and academies. The argument had no force, aloce every con-siderable college is under obligation to do the same for many students sent to it under logous conditions. The State, by turning over to Cornell the enormous land grant it received from Congress, paid in advance and in a lump sum for the tuition of the students it is entitled to send thither. That was the consideration named in the contract; and there was not a college in the State which would not have accepted the same terms with eagerness. Cornell simply carried off the richest prize ever put before

the colleges of a State. Any individual may secure in any college free tuition in perpetuity for as many stuits as he thus pays for, by establish ing free scholarships, as they are called. He has only to put up in advance one or two thousand dollars as the endowment of each olarship. Moreover, in all colleges, and ore especially the larger and richer, other provisions are made for capable and deserv ing students unable to pay the tuition fees. In this country, no young man who has fitted himself to enter a college and to pursue its course creditably, is ever shut out from a collegiate education simply by his inabil ity to pay for it.

The support of the student while he is is college is the important matter. He must be maintained, or he must maintain himself during the four years of the undergraduate course; and to these must be added the two or three years of the special or professional urse, which usually is the more necessamy as a supplement to his general collegiate training, the less money he has. The seckes the first practically valuable to him as a means of getting a living, while the mere polish of the college course alone may tend to weaken him in the struggle for nce in which he must engage. At this time, more than any other in the past, special ability and special knowledge are meary to enable a man to get ahead, or even to hold his own in the flerce competition of society. One of our correspondent recently criticised the run of college graduates on the ground of peculiar immorality but the charge is baseless. The true criticism is that many of them have been trained only generally and luxuriously, and have acquired in college tastes and habits incon gruous with the only careers their abilities fit them to pursue. They ought not to have gone to college at all, considering their ex-leting circumstances and future necessities. unless they were able and determined to go further and use its general training as a undation for special training which would be of practical use to them in making their way: as ministers, doctors, lawyers, ensers, teachers, writers, men of science, or as experte in the other employments for which both a general and a specific liberal

New York has become the great seat and ntre of such special training in America. All except a small part of the thousands of students in Columbia College are gathered in its schools of law. medicine, engineering. cience, and technology. Probably the majority of these young men, the more caare compelled to the exercise of a self-denying economy in order to enjoy those pecuadvantages, which may be hard, but their education. It tests their moral fibre their promises, he determines to repent, and attempt these it. Their more willingness even at the eleventh hour, and make a tariff to endure the strain and their fortitude un-

education are requisits.

der it are indicative of a strength of character that promises well for their success when they come to put to practical use the knowledge and experience they are acquir-Great numbers of the young

men who are pursuing their profes sional studies in New York club togethe to hire lodgings, thus reducing the cost to each to a small sum weekly; and many of them take their meals at cheap restau rants. They cannot get the training they seek except at the cost of great and tinnous self-sacrifice; but with that they can get it in New York as cheaply as anywhere else in the Union, enjoying mean-white the incomparable general educa-tional advantages of residence in the cen-

tre of American civilization. It appears from the circular to which we have referred that many of these ambitious and energetic young men also are ready and anxious to work for their living while they are studying for professions by which they may make their living in the future. That exhibits a manly quality which deserves the encouragement asked by the committee from the Columbia siumni.

The One Obstacle to Southern Pros

perity. The conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel between Southern men representative of the political sentiment and business enterprise of their States, and Northern capitalists whom they would interest in Southern investments, affords an encouraging indication for both the South and the North. It shows that the practical and far-seeing men of the South recognize that the great development possible for that region depends upon its enlisting the confidence of capital outside of itself.

The Southern States, undoubtedly, comprise an area of territory which is one of the richest in the world in the fertility of its soil, the variety of its agricultural products and possibilities, and the abundance of its mineral resources. They also uliar advantages for manufacture and thus offer opportunities for a largely increased population ergaged in many and diversified industries. Moreover, at present they are supplied with the cheapest labor obtainable in the Union. Living also is cheap. Good land may be bought for a few dollars an acre; and in every State there are large areas of land wholly unimproved or only partially developed, besides much which has been allowed to go to waste after successful cultivation. The deposits of coal are enormous in ex-

tent, and they have only begun to be drawn upon. The same is true of iron, and in a less measure of the precious minerals. Relatively to the past, the growth of the manufactures of cotton and of iron has been remarkable during the last ten years; but it has been trifling as compared with the development which will occur in the future under favoring conditions. As the population of the region increases, and in order that it may increase, there must be a great multiplication of the industries for its maintenance. Instead of the old simple organisation of society there must be a more complex. The South of the past must give place to a new South, different in spirit and ambitions. The immigration which has turned away from it must be invited thither. The prodigal waste induced by the natural agricultural abundance must be succeeded by thrift, which will utilize to the fullest land not yet touched by the plough, or abandoned after the cream of its fertility had been skimmed off.

To accomplish these purposes the South needs, first of all, to obtain capital, which it must get from abroad, and chiefly from the North. Of such capital there is always an abundance here awaiting opportunities for profitable investment. But it is timid. naturally. It is slow to give its confidence and it is especially shy of distant investments under conditions to which it is not accustomed or of which it is suspicious. If it takes such risks it demands a reward so large that the cost to the borrower is likely to be a burden he cannot sustain. The development it needs to obtain the money on the terms possible only when the security is both good and accepted as good by the ender or the investor.

The interest of the South, therefore, requires that it should be conservative in its legislative treatment of property. If it would prosper, it must not play with Populist doctrines opposed to the rights of property. It cannot expect to get capital from abroad if its political leaders are working at home to excite public animosity to capital, and thus to discriminate against it in taxation.

The greatest obstacle to the prosperity of the South is the persistency of Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress in supporting an income tax devised for the express purpose of making of the capitalists a particular class to be plundered. They are trying to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. They are frightening away the capital the South needs to attract. Moreover, they are advocating a principle of taxation opposed to all Democratic theory and tradition from the days of JEFFERSON to the days of TILDEN, or until Grover CLEVELAND enunciated to this Congress as Democratic the distinguishing doctrine of

Communism and Populism. Mr. Wilson's Last Chance.

The plane of lofty patriotism upon which the Cuckoo hops may be judged from this

section: "Some of Mr. Witson's friends, personal and pe cal, in the House threaten to resist the passage of the Tariff bull because it has, during the paried of its consideration in the Sounts, undergone material hanges. No doubt they believe that such ac compliment to Mr. Wilson. In this they are istaken. It will indict induite harm on a gentleman who deserves the kindest treatment at the hands of all the Democrate. Is will materially in-jure Mr. W. L. Wilson, in whose name the movement is contemplated. It might result is lesing bith his seat in Congress, and that would be a public calantity. " in view of these facts Mr. Wilson ought to call his riends in the House of from the purpose

The Cuckoo theory of political morals could not be given in clearer words. Mr CLEVELAND wants a tariff bill passed Therefore a tariff bill must be passed Therefore the House must yield to the Senate. And Mr. Wilson is asked to be tractable and to make his friends in th House tractable when the Flimflam bill comes there, by considering for himself and by urging upon them that if they aren't meek and don't rush the bill through, he will not be redected.

There is just one chance, and only one, for Mr. Wilson to rehabilitate himself in public opinion and to make some recompens for the damage he has caused to the Democ racy by weakly following the counsels of the White House. He can refuse to accept the Senate Tariff bill, not because it worse in detail than his own, although the mislly when they come from a distance, same in principle, but because, seeing the feeling of the people, seeing how the people have been punishing, at every election where they have had the chance, the which is one of the most valuable parts of refusal of the Democrats to make good even at the eleventh hour, and make a tariff for revenue only. We don't know that any-

thing can save Mr. Wilson's seat, but this will save his reputation. He is guiltle than he knows. From the White House, through him, came the fatal spirit o truckling and evasion and trimming which the Senate has imitated, and increased in the imitation. The House should have been honest and courageous. Then the Senate would have followed the example, or, if it failed to do so, the responsibility would no have been divided. But Mr. WILSON and the House have this last call and chance: When the Senate bill comes back smash it and make an honest constitutional Demo cratic tariff according to the Chicago specifications.

Recent Incidents in European Politics There have occurred at Berlin, Bome, and Budapest during the last week certain things that deserve more than cursors attention. We refer to the dissatisfaction with the agreement between England and

the Congo State said to be evinced by the German Government: to the resump tion of office by Signor Carser with his former Cabinet modified in an important particular, and to the passage of the Civil Marriage bill by the Hungarian House of Magnatos.

It is not to be supposed that Kaiser Wil-LIAM II., or his Chancellor, would, if consulted in advance, have objected to an arrangement by which France seems effectually walled off from access to the basin of the upper Nile. Naither are German interests in the dark continent likely to be injured by the fact that the English have managed to secure the means of communication across the whole length of Africa. What has given offence at Berlin is apparently the clandestine way in which the negotia tions between the British Foreign Office and King LEOPOLD II. were carried on. The German Emperor, like BISMARCK, prides himself on being above board and straightforward; and he naturally expects responsive frankness from a power like Great Britain, which he has been at much pains to conciliate. To displease him needlessly at time when the relations of France and England are considerably strained, does not strike one as an act of sagacity on the part of a British Minister. Irritation may not carry William II. so far as to caus him to back the demand of France that the Angle-Belgian compact shall be submitted to a European conference; but it may lead him to discourage Italy from entering into any definite plan of naval cooperation with England in the event of the latter power's becoming embroiled with the French.

The fact that in the reconstructed Cabinet with which Signor CRISPI resumes office, the post of Minister of Finance is no longer filled by Signor Sonnino, indicates that the Premier hopes to carry out a financial scheme which he regards as a solution of Italy's difficulties, but which Signor Son-NINO refused to sanction. The project is this: to reduce the interest on that part of Italy's national bonds which are held at home from five to three and a half per cent. The face value of the five per cent. bonds is \$2,560,000,000, of which about four-fifths, or, say, two thousand million dollars, are in the hands of Italian investors. A reduction of interest on these to three and one-half per cent. would obviously mean a saving of \$30,000,000 a year-a sum sufficient to avert a deficit and even to assure a surplus, without cutting down the national armament. Of course, this conversion of securities will be resisted with the utmost vehemence by the representatives of the bondholders in the Chamber of Deputies. and the resistance may be rendered effective through the support of the friends of the Deputies implicated in the banking frauds. It is the knowledge of the widespread corruption of the legislature and the difficulty of obtaining a majority against the combined efforts of the ac cused and suspected persons, which have made Signor CRISPI hesitate to sanction the demand for the expulsion of ex-Premier GIOLITTI and other ex-Ministers and Depupers now proceeding strong evidence has seen presented.

It is a signal victory which has been gained for liberalism in Hungary through the passage of the Civil Marriage bill. When formerly sent up to the House of Magnates, it was beaten by a majority of twenty-one; but this time, owing doubtless to the exerrise of personal influence by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, fifteen of the previous opponents absented themselves, while ten of the previous abstainers voted in the affirmative, thus carrying the measure by a majority of four. If any of the Conservatives, whose stronghold is the upper House magined that no further concession would be asked of them, they are already undeceived; for scarcely had civil marriages seen made mandatory by law than the Premier, Dr. WEKERLE, gave notice of an early introduction of measures providing for the free exercise of religion, for assuring to Jews religious rights equal to those of Christians and for regulating the religion of the offspring of mixed marriages. The Hungarian Liberals are wise to lose no time in securing the largest possible extension of religious and civil liberties while Francis JOSEPH is still alive: for they have little to hope for from his designated successor.

Lying About Senator Hill.

The Indianapolis Sentinel includes the same of Senator Hink among "the sugar traitors." This inclusion must be the work of pure malies. Our Indianapolis contem porary can hardly have falled to read the proceedings of the Senate for last Monday. They must have appeared in its own columns on Tuesday. In the course of discussion that arose between Mr. HILL and Mr. Vzst, brought on by the former's motion to admit coal free of duty, the New York Senator said:

"I was tavited there [to the rooms of the Financ Committee) to give my views, by some measurger from the committee saving that I was desired there went alone. A discussion took place in an inturinal way on the sugar question principally. I do not in-tend to go inte details. But I think that a wrong in-ference can be drawn from the Sensior's testimory. I nade ne damand. I made no request. I made no su restion in favor of a duty on angar at that or any other interview with the Finance Committee, and I sak the ionator from Missouri whether this is not true !

To which Mr. VEST replied: "I so stated, expressly and emphatically, in my tee

tony. I expressly stated that the Senator from Num

Thereupon Mr. HILL very justly remarked that "it was not to be said that he favored before the Finance Committee a duty on sugar because he sat there in silence, hearing the question discussed, and then came to the Senate and voted the other way. He had his own views on that question. Not by his silence before the Finance Committee on that or on any other occasion, not by any act of his, had sugar been placed on the dutiable list. It was not done in pursuance of any demand, any request, any suggestion of his. Other Senators could speak for themselves. He could only speak for himself." Neither in regard to sugar nor anything else affected by the tariff has Senator Hran

made any demands for himself or for any

industry or interest in his State or out of it. From the first he has stood aloof from the balancing of atrocities, the interchange and peddling of protection, the whole sorry business by which most of the Democrati of the Senate have bargained and bartered away their principles and the honor of their party. The only thing he has saked for is that the Populist income tax be taken out of the bill. That he asked not as a favor but as a right, and not for himself, but fo the State of New York and in the name of the Democratic platform, of the historical principles of the Democratic party, and of

the supreme principle of majority rule. Apparently the Indianapolis Ser thinks that the income tax is worth a

Georgia, the Income Tax, and the

Democratic Party. On May 18, 1892, the Democrats of Georgia assembled in their State Convention, adopted a platform demanding "a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes," the same that is found in the platform of the Populist and Social Labor parties.

On June 22, about one month later, when the present Democratic national platform was formulated at Chicago by the National Democratic Convention, the body clothed with authority to hear and determine all applications to alter the Democratic creed, did any Georgian move that the party go before the country with an income tax as one of its principles? No.

Did Speaker CRISP, or any one represen ing his power in Georgia, propose to make the income tax a feature of Democratic pottey? Did Senator Gondon, or Senator Colquirr, who then represented Georgia in the Federal Senate, or their spokesmen, ask that the Democratic platform of Georgia be made the platform of the National Democracy? No.

Did any representative of Georgia in Congress make such a proposition? Not one. The income tax which had been approved in Georgia and which therefore was in full sight of the delegates at Chicago, stood rejected, as of old. It is plain that it was not accepted or championed by the Democratic party. The Democracy went before the country free of it, and professing its old creed. And are these influential Demoerats of Georgia now to help spring this ocialistic trap upon the country, merely smacking their lips at the sight of the fuloy game caught in it?

We call upon the Hon. PATRICK A. WALSH, Senator, and CHARLES P. CRISP, Speaker, from Georgia both, to insist that the Demo cratic party shall now hold fair to the road agreed on, which the peculiar events of their own State have made for them particularly clear and unmistakable. Strike out the income tax.

Is It Soluble?

The tribute of honor paid to Miss Frances WILLARD on her return from England is well deserved. She is not "the greates woman in the world," and "the first woman in America," as she was addressed at the meeting which welcomed her home on Thursday evening, for there is no such woman; but she has labored earnestly, sincerely, and steadfastly, and with all the wisdom she possesses, in behalf of a good cause, in which all good women are interested, and in which, as wives and mothers, they have a deep and peculiar concern. Intemperance in the use of artificial stimulants is a weakness, a disease, a vice,

which, as all experience has proved, cannot be prevented or cured by the legislative means advocated by Miss WILLARD and the many women, and men also, who are of her way of thinking. Even excise laws for the restriction and regulation of the sale of intoxicating beverages are likely to produce evils even more dangerous to society than those they are designed to remedy. Such enactments, as the testimony before the Lexow Committee has shown and as observation here in New York has long discovered, are a fruitful source of police corruption. If they are sustained by public sentiment, as undoubtedly they are sustained in man rural communities, they may be useful an valuable; but when their persistent violation is both tolerated and connived at by a great part of the usually law-abiding citizens, as is the case here, they induce a cynical contempt for law in both those appointed to administer it and those against whom its prohibitions are directed

The "saloon in politics" is a favorite subject for the denunciation of temperance and other social reformers, but the peculiar legal discrimination against the liquor business makes of the dram sellers a class by themselves, naturally bound together for common defence. The eight thousand or ten thousand liquor saloons of this town are substantially the club rooms of a large part of the people, and thus they are centres of political power and influence. As a matter of course, this pressure is exerted by the saloon keepers in the interest of their business thus distinguished by the law and its penalties. A saloou keeper has unusual opportunities for making himself prominent in the politics of his neighborhood, and for his self-pro tection he finds his advantage in improving them. It always happens that when a class is created by discrimination in taxation, it revenges itself by demanding and seizing

special privileges as a compensation. Accordingly, the saloon keepers, com bined by self-interest and for self-protection, exert an amount of force in politic far greater than they could otherwise ob tain by reason of their numbers and their individual ability. They have the advantage of organization and consolidation because of their very business, and they can follow it up with the other advantage pos sessed by them of dealing directly with multitudes of people, oftentimes the great majority of the voters of their district.

It is also easy for them to get the police on their side. They can buy police support and it goes to them by natural sympathy. They have no respect for the Excise laws The most honorable men among them, and there are many saloon keepers of irreproach able integrity in other respects, have no scruples about evading these laws. They have no more scruples on the subject than have their customers, the mass of whom are also law-abiding men otherwise. The most reputable of citizens visit saloons open after hours or on Sunday, in deflance of the law, deeming it no disgrace to assist in keeping up the transparent fiction that the places are closed, by entering through side doors. This contemptuous treatment of law by the dealers and their patrons breeds in the police a like indiffer ence, for which, however, it has been commonly believed, they are accustomed to exact payment in money. Or course, a large part of the drinking places are not kept open substantially all night and throughout Sunday without paying for the uniawful privilege in some way. Every man who goes into one of them at the prohibited times understands that, and he makes himself a partner to the crime.

This state of things is not peculiar to the recent period covered by the investigation of the Laxow Committee. The violation of law was as muneral and as flagrant under Mayor ELY, Mayor Cooper, and Mayor HEWITT as it has been under Mayor GILROY and it was tolerated for the same reasons It was bad then and it is bad now, not so much because of the increased opportunities for drinking as of the disrespect for law it creates in the people, and particu larly because of the demoralization this

produces among the police. The solution of the problem of curing the evils of the liquor business has not been reached here or anywhere else. Is it soluble by any method devised by legislation?

Can it be possible that free railroad passes have been accepted and are now in use by delegates to the New York Constitutions. Convention who are loud in their denunciaions of the acceptance and use of free railroad passes by public officers?

DR. COOK'S ARCIIC EXPEDITION.

The Miranda to Sall from New York Next Saturday Instead of from New London, The starting point of Dr. Cook's Aretic expedition has been changed. The expedition wi sail from New York on June 30, instead of rom New London. The steamship Miranda of the Halifax line is now being everhauled and put in readiness for a trip of three months

in the Polar seas. The objects of the expedition are to engage in the search for and relief of the Swedish ex plorers Bjorling and Kallestenius and their companions, who are supposed to be still living among the Eskimos. During this search a part of the unknown coast of Ellesmere Land will be explored. The expedition will also study the Greenland glacier system, the inland les can, the glaciers, and icebergs; man out and explore a part of the unknown seast o Meliville Bay, and photograph, sketch, and study the native Eskimos and the animal and vegetable life to be found in northern regions. The Peary camp will be visited and the latest news concerning the explorer will be brought to this country some weeks before the Peary

to this country some weeks before the Peary parry's return.

A section of Dr. Cook's party will employ themselves mainly in hunting the big game to be found in the polar regions and have organized themselves in a band under the leadership of the well-known Arctic sportsman Robert D. Perry. The World's Fair tribe of Eskimos also go with the expedition and will be returned to their na ive tribes.

About fifty people have joined the expedition. Yale, Harverd, Miohizan, and other universities will be represented by scientific students and professors, who will divide themselves into parties for taking up various lines of scientific research in different localities.

The Peary Auxiliary Expedition. HALIFAX, June 23.—The members of the Peary auxiliary expedition, who arrived here ast night on the steamer Portia from New York proceeded to-day for St. John's, N. F. At that place they will embark on the scaler Falcon, which has been apecially chartered for the expedition, and will at once sail north in search of Lieut Peary and his party.

Peter Cooper's Old House to Be Preserved The old house at Fourth avenue and Twentysighth street, in which Peter Cooper lived once is to be earefully taken down, removed, and rebuilt on the property of Abram & Hewitt at Ringwood, N. J. It is a long, low building, and originally stood on the site of the present

The Peter Cooper estate has leased the land on which the house stands and the entire on which the house stands and the entire block on the eastern side of Fourth avenue, between Tweaty-seventh and Tweaty-eighth streets, to the American Lithographic Company for tweaty-one years with two renewals. The annual rent will be \$70,000. The estate proposes to improve the plot, which is 200x200, and the lessees are now drawing plans for an eight-story fireproof building, to cost \$500,000. The estate intended to erect a large hotel on this site, but the idea was abandoned.

Yale '94 Breaks the Scholarship Record. New Haves, June 23 .- The Yale "honor ist" was given out to-day. It contains the names of the members of the graduating lass whose average schelarship marks during their entire course of four years entitle them to special mention. The class breaks the record for number of members en the sentor appointment list having 185 names there. There are twenty-seven names on the I'hi Beta Kappa list, which is the best record

Shall the Law Exempt Liente Halliday ! To run Epiron or Tan Sun-Str: The result of the trial Elizabeth Halliday at Monticello for murder, brings ip again the question of the putting to death of a woman, and with that question comes another: Should it be done? The law is no respecter of persons, we are informed; but cannot wa, who make the laws, draw the line and commute the death sentence of a woman lier feeling in every man, and while perfectly willing that offenders of our own sex should suffer the extreme penalty, when justice demands it, we must shrink from orthy of death, but is it worthy in men to kill her : are there among women, those women who desire to divide the world's work with men, as well as those of gentler miss, any women who will take the case as it now stands and carry is to its legitimate conclusion? If there be, let them step forward. ALMAY, June 22.

Vicana's Underground Electric Railroad, From the Lundon Places.

The Apgle-Austrian Bank and the firm of Siemans faiste have submitted to the Board of Trade a detailed han for a Vienna underground railway. It is intended be an electric narrow-gauge railway, with doubte rails, and should begin at the Danube Canal, pass unde the Central City to where it touches the western suburbs, coptinue under the Maria Liferstrasse to the restern terminus, and thesce to the outskirts of the town to Schoobroom and Penzing Between sev en and eighteen minutes would be the time for get un directly under the pavement, without touching the fugurations of the houses. A single carriage, to be started at short intervals, is means to convey forty assessment in ordinary times, while in the morning and creating, and Sauday and fets days, two cars, night be added. The bank would begin to build the derground electric ratiway at seven points at on and would complete it in a year from the day when the concession is granted. The Vienness, who have no on in the central part of the city, wish this undertaking every success.

The Unshed Foot to the Senate. It was summer in the Senate, With the thermometer at ninety, And no sign of falling soon; They were droning at the Tariff, They had reached the income tax, And were giving their opinious. Though their energies were lax;

When the alligator statesman, Like a piece of particited meat. Came perspiring through the chambe and went over to his seat; And a thought of large proportions fook possession of his mind; A thought filled full of cooling And the alligator statesman Quickly took off both his shoes.

Aha, but that was balmy. As he laid his stockinged feet On his desk, and let them dally With the breezes on that beat Call is not like Jarry, Not a sockiese statesman, be, As those present in the chambu Had a giorious shance to see

And what socks they were, too; visious Of a levelment in linis. Of a dove-like mauve in color. Oh, what possy and music, Oh, what rapture, rich and rare, Oh, what dreams of love and beauty

But the Senators are hardened. True beauty has for them No reom for diadem: For before the Call had fluttered His secklats and his prids live minutes in that chamber. They had softly seemed squards. L'ARTOI EXPRADREMANT.

This incident had scarce slapsed Till Jerry had appeared Among the manufacts of the Money. Albid he was chosend and choused; For derry's besith has been quite sinch, and they were gied to see him back. DOBES FERRY'S INQUIST LAURELS. Here to a General Bentat that the Place

was Washington's Headquarters, and that He Ever Hald Any Conferences There To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SOT If the monument now in course of erection at Dobba Ferry is finished according to the programme announced at the celebration of the 14th inst. future generations of that community will be kept busy explaining the discrepancies with American history which the inscription bears. The spot thus marked had nothing to do with the events which the monument is to com-

By the inscription, as published it appears that the Van Burgh Livingston "Manor" (so called) was the seat of two important conferences held by Washington, with Rochambeau, planning the Yorktown campaign, and with Sir Guy Carlaton arranging for the evacuation York. And that, opposite the Great Britain performe! the act of acknowledgment of the United States Government by

a salute from her sloops of war. None of these events occurred at or near the Livingston "Manor." No salute was fired opcoalte the point designated. Rochambeau and Washington did not plan at the place and time mentioned the a tack on the Southern forces of Great Britian. Washington and Sir Guy Carleton did not meet at Dobbe Ferry to arrange for the withdrawal of the British forces from this city. The inscription if it is placed ment. This could have been easily proved by the people of Dobbs Ferry before the arrangements for the ceremon es had gone so far as Vice-President, and its navy, to give formal recognition to the event. Any standard work on American history would have cleared away these Westchester traditions, and would have made the truth appear.

The conference relative to the evacuation of New York was held on the west bank of the Hudson, at Tappan, on May 6, 1783. Washngton once more had occupied his old headquarters in the Pe Witt mansion, and there gave audience to Sir Guy (arieton. The details of the evacuation of New York were settled then. Sir Guy Carleton departed, and Washington remained at Tappan to write out he results of the conference. His letter to Sir Guy Carleton, covering the points of the interview, is dated May 6, at Tappan. This letter states that the conference was held that day at

Guy Carleton, covering the points of the interview, is dated May 6, at Tappan. This letter states that the conference was held that day at Tappan. (See Sparks, volume 8, page 420.) Washington's letter to the Duke De Lauxun (Sparks, 8, 432) makes the same statement as to the time and place of the interview.

Gordon's "American Revolution" (volume 4, page 337) gives the place of conference at Tappan. Ferd in his. "Writings of Washington" (volume 10, page 241) gives the substance of this interview, and says that the conference took place at Orangetown (Tappan) on May 0. In no place is there the slightest bint that would lead to the east side of the river.

The history of the Rocham'esau conference is squally clear. The details of the joint attack of the French and American armies and of the French naval forces were settled by Washington and Bochambeau in a conference at Weathersfield (Conn.), May 22, 1781. By the plan then adopted the two Generals were to bring their forces together above New York, and the Count De Grasse was to sail for New York Bay to unite in a combined and and navel attack on the British within the city. This was to be the plan if De Grasse consented to follow it. If he did not follow it, and if the British strengthened their New York forces by withdrawals from the South, then the armies were to more into Virginia and make the combined attack there.

This pian, with its alternative, was finally settled at Weathersfield, and Congress and the French and American Generals were notified. There are plenty of entries to show that this was the case. Weathersfield, and Congress and the French and American Generals were notified. There are plenty of entries to show that this was the case. Weathersfield, and Congress and the French and the documents of the French allies, all show elearly that the conference was held at Weathersfield at the time mentioned.

Nothing like a second conference involving a change of plan occurred. The twe armies met above New York and made show of an attack. Sir Henry Clinton

time during the demonstrations above New York made this house his stopping place. His headquarters were "near Dobbs Ferry," and not at the landing. All the papers relating to Washing on's movements show this to be the fact. He held his bendquarters "near Dobbs Ferry from July 9 until the denerture South. His wrote to Major-Gen. 8 erling, on July 14, from headquarters, advising him in ease of a movement of the enemy by water, that "the officer commanding the water guard will communicate any movement to Col. Greaton at Dobbs Ferry, who will give timmediate instructions." He then informs Lord eterling that the party at Dobbs Ferry is for the purpose of erecting a work there. "They are not to be withdrawn for camp duttes."

If Washin ton was stationed at the Livingston house, which is directly above the works executed at Dobbs Ferry, these instructions cannot be understood.

The relations of Washington's headquarters to Dobbs Ferry, and consequently to the "Manor," is shewn in the orders issued by Washington dated July & 1781, and new preserved in the Lord Sterling manuscript papers in the New York Bistories! Library. These orders are in regard to the gunboats to render yous at Dobbs Ferry. In case anything of importance is observed report is to be made "to the c-manding officer at Dobbs Ferry, who is immediately to send it to headquarters by a horseman." What becomes now of the tradition that Washington was in headquarters at the manor? Woulds horseman he required to carry a report from Donbs Ferry to the manor. a distance easily covered by the spensing voice?

As to the salute history is also clear. This

voice?

As to the salute history is also clear. This took place in the Tappanice, opposite Tappan, and not opposite Dobts Ferry. It occurred at the moment Washington, accompanied by Sir us Carleton, was going on hoard the ship hield stood in the stream at that part of the river.
Incidentally it may be said that the manor house of the Livingsion family was at Kingston.

A. M. Dyes,

New York, June 18.

Building Trades to Protest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: At a meeting of the Building Trades Conference it was resolved to request you to announce the fact in your valuable paper that the building trades of New York will assemble in mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday, June 25, 1804, at 8 P. M., to denounce the methods of owners and architects of buildings who award contracts to allen firms and purchase prison-made material, thereby enforcing idle ness upon thousands of New York medianics and causing intense suffering among our New hear using intense suffering among our new fork people. I am also restructed to request you to have a representative at this meeting to note the proceeding, which, when published in your valuable journal, will aid us to achieve our much desired object, namely, home pro-duction for home consumption. Trusting this request will be granted. I am, yours truly.

The Champton Race. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Speaking

of horse races, why would not the greatest race of the year be the result if say ten or a dozen of the winners of the leading events of the senson were entered for a final race at the close of the season? There are great races close of the season? There are great races all over the country, in each of which some house is the champion. Now, if these were bunched for a final race, to be known as, for instance, the Champion race, it would make a fitting close to the season and give the lovers of horsefiesh an opportunity 1, see a race as is a race. In matter of purse the amount should not be loss than \$50,000, a part of which, at least, should be a percentises of the winnings of the winners or of the gold money. Such a race as this, in the nature of things, would be the scent of the year and if it is practicable at all would ne the world greatest horse race. In it practically, either as suggested or in some modified form?

Alknamber Island, Va. ALEEANDER ISLAND, Va.

No. No. Let Him Improve.

To gue Eperio de Tris Sex-S-. Le it not about tim armer Duan quit posing as a Weather prophet ! ... Devos of New Jersey and the New York Weld they begin to give the public a pate. Let them also their han. CREAKER, June 21, 1894.

Asthma or difficulty of brackling is promptly reme-

Racegoers enjoyed a pleasant change tase reck from the heat and dust of Morris l'ark to the wind-awent course of Coney Island, where all the comfort to be had in these tropical days ts supplied to man and beast. Society people have been noticeably absent from the eup honese and grand stands of the racing associations this season, but they came out bravely for the Suburban Handleap, the most popular of all the races devised by President James G. . Lawrence, and as strong in the affections of American turfmen as the great Derby or te only ten years old, so that the memories of many present could go back to its previous re-ords and recall the brilliant assemblant of men and women on the club house grounds, when August Belmont's colors dashed gaviy to the front on Raceland, or the excitement over the magnificent victory of Proctor Knott, a year or two earlier, or the greatest race of all, when the superb Salvator distanced a field that all elaimed to be his equals, and left to his creat rival, Tenny, only third place. The fact that the Messrs, Kesse, in common with many other prominent racing men, had entared no horse for the Suburban somewhat checked general interest in the race, but the boxes were well filled with sporting men, and Bocksway and Meadowbrook, as usual, were reminently to the front. August Belmont J. L. Kernochan, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., 8, 8,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

heat kept away many ladies. Newport has been enjoying or perhaps enduring every variety of weather during the past week. For a few days fog reigned supreme, and cold fog at that, which reminded elderly backslers of rheumatic kness and shoulders, and straightened out beauty's bangs in a very unbecoming fashion. Then came what is called there a hot wave, which is imply a gentle reminder of what the sun can do, and an opportunity for the outcome of cambrics, ginghams, pretty garden hats, and dainty parascla. Both extremes gave occasion for a good den: of faultfinding among the avored residents of the most satisfactory spot on the American coast, which subsided, however, when the accounts of a suffering humanity, under the rule of heat, files, and mosquitoes, in the grilling towns of the inserior, had been duly read and digested.

Howland, Foxball Keene, John G. Heckscher

and many other members of the Coney Island

Joekey Club were present, but the excessive

There have been many arrivals during the heated term. The literary coterie, as repre-sented by the Town and Country Club of which Mrs. Julia Ward Hows is President, and the Agassiz family, Provost Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Rogers of Boston, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, whose country home is the "Red House" at Manuntuck, are prominent members, are already to be seen in their usual haunts. Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,

are the latest recruits to the smart set, whose first dinner party, in continuation of the long Burden a few days since, with Mrs. C. M. Osiriche, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mr. W. R. Hunter as guests. The numerous friends of Mrs. De Forest are selfish enough to be pleased that her plan of renting her Newport villa and going abroad for the summer could not be carried out. Mrs. De Forest's unflagging spirits and general bonhommie make her a valuable addition to

every social gathering.

No date has been fixed as yet for the formal opening of the golf season. The club house, which is in charge of Mr. Carl Berger, is at the disposal of members. In practice games at the present time Miss Winthrop and several other ladies who are enthusiasts for golf make daily visits to the grounds. A bicycle club has suddenly been declared indispensable, and Annandale road has been selected as a suita-ble place for wheeling. Mrs. William R. Travers is the only lady in Newport as 1st who is thoroughly at home on wheels, and she will probably be the head and front of the new club Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Griswold, and Miss Sallie Hewitt, who are the star riders at Tuxedo, will no doubt display their skill at Newport this summer, and probably set the fashions in biercie costumes. The latter are supposed to have originated and been perfect ed at Tuxedo, where they are made of light gray or tan cloth, cut very tight over the hips, and very flaring at the bottom. Mrs. Morti-John Jay, wears a check suit, the right sleeve

band of black, and a black collar and hat yet struck the other side of the Atlantic, and it is a curious contradiction that it should now be strongly recommended by physicians here as a sanitary exercise for women, to whom the use of the sawing machine was long since interdicted. And yet the movement of the foot on the treadle would seem to be the same in both cases. But the service in one instance is industrial, and in the other pleasurable - which

may account for the difference. A rather curious coincidence in connection with the introduction of wheeling for women at Newport is the announcement that an addition is to be made immediately to the Newport Hospital, to which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, with her customary generosity, has contributed largely. It is to be called "The Vanderbilt Surgery Building," and is to have a commodious accident ward as well as provision

for chronic cases Bar Harbor, which is Newport's most formidable rival in the affections of the gay world, has filled up very rapidly this year, and but few cottages are now untenanted. Already representatives of all her various classes of ummer recidents, and those who are not yet there, have had their approach well heralded and their places swept and garnished in anticipat on of their coming. As yet Point d'Acadie, the old "Watersmeet" of the Ogden family, is unoccupied, as Mrs. Vanderbilt is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William D. Sloane, in Lenox, but many improvements have been made in lawn and garden, and the swimming pool, where George Vanderbilt nearly lost his life last summer, made not only safer but more attractive. Everything that is pleasant to the eye and agreeable to the ar tistic and intellectual taste is to be found at Mount Desert, and journalism has its votaries in the persons of Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. John McLane, and Mrs. Frederic R Jones, the latter being noted for doing literary. charitable, and society work with equal case and ability. The queen of beauty, Mrs. Edith liandolph, is again established at herdainty cottage, with her handsome mother. Mrs. Frederick May of Washington, and her sister. Mrs. Wright, at their residence on the hil Solid respectability is well represented by Mr. Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Hobert Potter. Mr. De Grasse Fox, the Garner family, and Mr. George A. Robbins, white Philadelphia is present in the persons of Miss Wilkins, Mi s Mara Wilkins, Col. J. Biddie Porter, and Mrs. Henry Drayton.

Bar Harbor, by the may, is colebrated for its widows, of which section of the gay world Mrs. Pendleton Bowler is a not inconspicuous member. In diplomacy Mavroyeni Rey has alwars been prominent and although his rooms are ready for him, it is possible that his recent iliness may provent

his visiting the Maine coast this summer. The latest cable announcement is the marriage of Mr. Edwards Spencer and Mrs. Muredith Read Stout, which took place on the Clat at the American Church in Paris. Americans abroad, by the way, seem to be having a very good time and to be prominent on a socially important occasions. In Paris, at the Great International - Poto matches. ustis, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Lady Tereace Blackwood, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Burden, Mrs. larkson Putter, Mrs. Griswold Grav, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer were present every day and attracted no little attention.

At Ascot on the Cup day there were present in the royal enclosure, to which access is by no scans easy, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. L. P. Moston and her distingulaned-looking daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt, and Mr. William G. Whitner.